

## ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The portion of the water above its mean level forms a:	A. Crest B. Trough C. Both A and B D. None of these
2	If the mass of the simple pendulum becomes double, its time period	A. increase B. decreases C. remains constant D. none of them
3	If the length of a simple pendulum is 0.25 m its time period would be	A. 1.0 s B. 2.0 s C. 3.0 s D. 4.0 s
4	For a body executing S. H. M, its	A. momentum remains constant B. potential energy remains constant C. kinetic energy remains constant D. total energy remains constant
5	For production of beats the two sources must have	A. Different frequencies and same amplitude B. Different frequencies C. Different frequencies, same amplitude and same phase D. Different frequencies and same phase
6	SI units of time period is	A. second B. hertz C. revolution D. vibration/sec
7	The waves produced in a microwave oven have frequency	A. 2450 Hz B. 2450 K Hz C. 2450 M Hz D. 2450 G Hz
8	Energy is dissipated and consequently the energy mass system do not oscillate indefinitely because of	A. very small energy B. very large energy C. frictional forces D. acceleration due to gravity
9	To hear a clear echo, the reflecting surface must be at a minimum distance of	A. 10 m B. 16.5 m C. 33 m D. 66 m
10	Which one of the following could be the frequency of ultraviolet radiation?	A. $1.0 \times 10^6$ Hz B. $1.0 \times 10^9$ Hz C. $1.0 \times 10^{12}$ Hz D. $1.0 \times 10^{15}$ Hz
11	Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time, are called	A. resonance B. force oscillations C. large oscillations D. damped oscillations
12	Which waves are used in sonography?	A. Microwaves B. Infra red waved C. Sound waves D. Ultrasonic waves
13	In the resonance condition, the amplitude of the oscillator becomes	A. very large B. very small C. zero D. any one of them
14	Angular frequency 'w' is basically a characteristics of	A. linear motion B. circular motion C. both of them D. none of them
		A. waves in ropes

15	The example of mechanical wave is	B. waves on water surface C. waves in air D. all of them
16	Ultra-violet rays differ from X-rays in that they	A. Cannot be diffracted B. Cannot be polarized C. Have a lower frequency D. Are deviated when they pass through a magnetic field
17	Sound waves in air always	A. Longitudinal B. Transverse C. Stationary D. Electromagnetic
18	A physical system under going forced vibrations is known as	A. Simple harmonic oscillator B. Compound harmonic oscillator C. Physical harmonic oscillator D. driven harmonic oscillator
19	When an oscillatory motion repeats itself, then this type of motion is called	A. vibratory motion B. constant motion C. fixed motion D. periodic motion
20	The distance covered by the wave during one period is called its:	A. Wave number B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Time period